and hands piled up together, that would fill a box six or eight feet square.

We noticed in going among the Rebels, that they were wounded principally about the head and body while a large majority of the Union Soldiers were wounded in the feet and legs. We asked a Rebel Captain what made the difference. He informed us that they had orders to shoot low—that it took two well soldiers to take care of one wounded man, while a dead man needed no help.

The battlefield extends from the east border of Gettysburg to a line about five miles west of the village, and from the north border of the place to a line four miles south of the village—a square of country four by five miles, and being eighteen miles in circumference.

At the commencement of the battle the Rebels lay on the north side of Gettysburg in a circular form, and our army on the south side, in about the same shape. Howard's corps extended down in the village, and within a half mile of the Rebel army. The battle was carried on at first among the infantry, and Howard's corps was driven directly through the village of Gettysburg, by Lee's army, until it reached our main army on the south, when Lee was reused and forced to fall back. The fences and houses in the village show the marks of the battle very extensively. We counted in one dwelling house door eighteen ball holes. The fighting the second and third day, was on the west of the village. We have not space to give details, as we heard them related by those who witnessed the whole three days fight.

It is an exciting scene to travel over the battlefield, and one that a person never wishes to witness the second time. The ground in every direction, as far as the eye can see, is strewn with implements of war—dead horses will number their thousands, and the graves of dead men tell a tale that is indescribable.

The people of Gettysburg (with some exceptions of course), are a set of uncultivated hogs. If the Rebels had stolen every thing they had, no person who has visited that place would sympathize with them in the least. They have outrageously imposed upon everybody who has been down there to help take care of the wounded soldiers, by charging them enormous prices for everything—knowing they could not help themselves. Four shillings for a pie and a dollar for a loaf of bread, are the kind of prices asked for things in that place, among the traders. We presume they are the same persons who informed the Rebels when...
From the Dundee Record Extra.

CASUALTIES IN THE 126TH REGIMENT N.Y. VOLUNTEERS.—GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 6, 1863—Mr. Editor—Sir: Hereewith you will find a list of killed and wounded in the 126th, I send it to you in order to relieve the painful anxiety of friends. Our regiment has won imperishable honors, and gained a place in history for time to come, though at a fearful cost:

Col. E. Sherrill, killed.


LIEUT. M. H. LAWRENCE, JR., of Company B, 126th Regiment, arrived home last Saturday evening, greatly exhausted and worn down by the effect of his wound and his journey home, by way of Baltimore and New York. He was wounded by a large grape shot, which entered his leg just above the knee in front, passed around the bone and came out back. It is said to be a very fortunate wound, as no arteries nor tendons are severed nor bones broken; and yet it will be painful and slow in recovery. As he was rendered nearly helpless by the wound, his journey home was tedious and difficult. But he succeeded in reaching that best of all places—home, and is already improving. We trust he will soon be restored to sound health and strength.

H T Alcott, missing; George Macomber, sergeant; Ralph H. Crippen, sergeant; A B Cooper, A W Cooper, Jerome Parks; John King, Lester Nelson, killed; A J Cady, missing.

This list is as complete as I could make under the pressure of circumstances. Please have the Geneva, Penn Yan, Canandaigua and Ovid papers copy. A hard fought battle, but a complete success for the Army of the Potomac. Large numbers of the wounded rebels brought in. Their dead left, a great number of them, for us to bury. So completely demoralized were they that many of them, when attacked by our boys, gave themselves up. I understand that their officers made their men believe that we were green militia, but said they found out the mistake. I guess they did. What is left of us are in good spirits, and are now marching forward on the pursuit of our flying foe. The prospect is that Lee will regret ever having come North. God be praised for this success.

Yours, &c.,

T. Spencer Harrison,
Chaplain 126th N. Y. V.

WOUNDED OF THE 126TH.—Hon. C. J. Folger has furnished the following list of the wounded of the 126th Regiment, and their whereabouts.

At Gettysburg Pa.—Summary Hospital—Smith Stebbins, Lieut. Jacob Sherman, Mortimer Garrison, Wm. Stewart, Samuel Clark, Geo. Day (or Gay); H T Alcott.

Chas. P. Gray, Marcus Andrus, nurses; not hurt.

Christ Church Hospital York St.—John Morin, Wm. Wood.

At Hospital Camp 2d Division—Geo. Nickerson (or Nicholson).


N. B. It is supposed that all at Jarvis Hospital have been sent north, except Sergt. Dibble, but as their names are not found elsewhere they are put down here.

McKims Hospital—John D. Rivers, D. John W. Overacre, H.


At Newport, Rhode Island.—PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL—Fred'k Ebert, D., Wesley D. Robinson, D., Charles Shirley, E., Edmund Craft, F., C. P. Kentz, F., Chas. L. Bigelow, H., Stephen C. Purdy, B., James K. Soden, H.


WEST PHILADELPHIA OR SUTHERLEDS—B. (or R.) Crippen, Chas. L. Clappy, Jerry Parks, Wm. G. Westfall.

GERMANTOWN HOSPITAL—C. S. Gilbert.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL—Francis M. Parker, John H. Chambers, Aliza Cubert.

It is to be observed, that the men who are reported above, as at Hospital in Baltimore, may have left as the Hospitals there are relieved as fast as possible, by sending north those who can bear transportation.

The place to make inquiries, at New York, Philadelphia, &c., is at the office of the Medical Director.

In New York 453 Broome St.

" Philadelphia, corner Grand & 13th St.

" Baltimore, near Barnums Hotel, and in New York a pass from the Medical Director, will much facilitate entrance to the Hospitals.

It may be well to say, that this list is not complete, for we know of men of the Regiment, who left Gettysburg, wounded, whose names have not been found on the books of the Medical Directors, and whose whereabouts has not yet been ascertained.

It may be satisfactory to friends, to state that the Hospital in the Cities seem in an extremely neat and comfortable condition.
LOCAL RECORD.

Col. Eliakim Sherrill.

The fall of this brave and gallant soldiern the battle of Gettysburg, has called forth from the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Geneva, the following biographical sketch of his life, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest in a community where the virtues of the deceased hero were so well known and appreciated. It is sad that such men must die that the nation may live, but his memory will be held in perpetual honor, by thousands who have been witnesses of his courage and patriotism. The scroll of fame making up for the admiration of posterity will contain the name of no truer or nobler man than Eliakim Sherrill, Colonel of the 126th Regiment of New York Volunteers. But to the sketch:

Eliakim Sherrill was born in Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., February 16, 1813. His father and mother were of high respectability and among the earliest settlers of the place. He was the seventh of eight children. His father was a tanner and in connection with that business also cultivated a large farm; and the son not only learned the father's trade, but acquired also that fondness for agricultural pursuits which ultimately led him to choose his home in this community. He received a good English education at the academy in his native town, and early formed those habits which laid the foundation of his character and fitted him for the spheres of usefulness and influence which he afterwards filled. He began life for himself at the early age of sixteen, in Coxsackie, as a clerk in a store, where he continued about four years—removing in 1832 to Salisbury, Herkimer County, to assist in the business of his father. While here, his energy, activity and faithfulness secured the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to such an extent, that he was chosen Supervisor, which office he held for two years. During his residence in Salisbury he was married to Emily E. Eldridge, the daughter of Judge Eldridge, of Madison County, who is with us in her bereavement to-day. After remaining about six years in Salisbury, he removed to Shandaken, Ulster County, in this state, then an almost unbroken wilderness, to aid in the management of an extensive tannery. This may be considered the actual commencement of his eminently successful business career, in which he started with no other resources than those furnished by his own energy and sagacity. He held at first a subordinate position, but his rare qualities were at once discovered by his judicious employers, and he was soon admitted to a partnership in the
business, of which he ere long became the managing head. He now found a field for the full occupation of his powers, and great success attended him. His prosperity was largely promoted at all times by his excellent wife, and was worthily illustrated and adorned by his public spirit and his generous benefactions.

In 1847-8 he served as a member of the Congress of the United States from the Ulster district, and though, at the close of this period, he was earnestly solicited to accept a renomination, he felt compelled by his business engagements to retire from the duties of public life. Such, however, was the confidence universally reposed in his judgment and integrity, that in 1854, contrary to his own expressed wishes and after even a refusal to allow his name to come before them, his fellow citizens with rare unanimity, elected him to the Senate of this state. In this canvass he received almost every vote in the town of his residence, although the opposite political party was largely in the ascendency. While a member of the State Senate, he was chairman of the committee on banks, and our present most excellent banking system confessedly owes to his practical wisdom much of its value and security.

At the close of his senatorial career, in which his uniform courtesy, his unbending integrity and his sound common sense won the esteem of all who knew him, Col. Sherrill removed from Ulster County, carrying with him the regrets of the whole community. He sought retirement from business and political life. He resided for a short time in Brooklyn, to which place he removed in 1857, and after looking about for a home in which he might find place and opportunity for the gratification of his tastes, in 1860 he removed to Geneva. What he has been among us all his fellow-citizens know. Giving himself to the culture of his farm, which he speedily made one of the best and most productive in the vicinity, he did not lose sight of other things. He was an active and efficient member of the State Agricultural Society, and served on its executive committee, until, at the voice of his country, when, as he believed, she needed his services, he joined the army of her defenders. We know also how nobly, freely, heartily he gave himself to her cause—the great personal sacrifices he made for it—the home he left—the loving household from which he tore himself away. When it was suggested that he was of an age to exempt him from military service, he had this one answer: "My country needs me. It is my duty to go."

And now I come to speak of things which are fresh in the memory of you all—his unsolicited appointment to military office—the ardor and energy with which he threw himself into the work—the in-
fluence which his name as commanding officer of the 126th Regiment, New York Volunteers, carried with it—the rapidity with which its ranks were filled—the untiring efforts, day and night, with which he prepared for their departure for the field—the crowds which filled these streets—the shouts that rent the air, and the earnest wishes and devout prayers which followed that body of men.

Then came days of suspense—broken at last by the sad tidings of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and his own severe and dangerous wound. We saw him once more, pale and exhausted from weakness and suffering, but with a heart as true and loyal, and a spirit as firm as ever. In the published accounts of the matter at Harper's Ferry, Col. Sherrill believed that great injustice had been done to his men, and this, together with the love which he bore to them, and the noble cause in which they were engaged, led him, while his strength was but imperfectly restored, to return to the army. We saw him once more among us for the last time; but such was his sense of public duty, that before his furlough was much more than half expired, on the 8th of June, he left us for his regiment. It seems but as yesterday that he filled his place in the sanctuary, and now, in little more than a single mouth, we are met here again. But we are not all here. Our eyes seek a vacant seat, and we weep as we look for him in vain.

And now, how shall I speak to ...
OBIITUARY.

Died—Of his wounds, in the hospital at Washington, May 14th, 1864, Major Ira Munson, of Tyre, N. Y., 46 years.

Maj. Munson enlisted in the 126th N. Y. V., in the Summer of 1862, and shared in all the hardships and vicissitudes of that unfortunate regiment, only to die at the battle of Gettysburg, a few hours before he was ill.

He was chosen adjutant of Co. F, which office he held till the death of Capt. Shoimer, when he became Capt. He was promoted to the office of Major, just before his death, his friends receiving the papers subsequently.

At the battle of the Wilderness his Company was in the terrible skirmish line, and he was struck by a ball in the side, which mortally wounded him. He was borne off the field by his faithful men, and after a weary ride of 48 hours in an ambulance, reached Belle Plain, where he was sent to Washington, where he lived but a few hours.

Maj. Munson was a true soldier, brave and intrepid without being rash or imprudent. He was generous and kind as a father to the men of his command; courteous and respectful to his superiors in office, and as a consequence he was loved by the former, and honored by the latter.

Many mere boys were entrusted to his care by their parents, for they knew he would be a friend and a guardian to their sons, and their confidence was not misplaced. His elevation in rank did not make him tyrannical. And when advised by his surgeon to resign on account of ill health, he replied that he should never leave the boys whom he had induced to enlist, while he was able to do duty.

His fine talents, his noble and generous heart, his cheerfulness and suavity of manners won him friends wherever he went. His body was embalmed and sent home. Appropriate funeral services were held at the M. E. Church, Tyre—sermon by Rev. E. Hotchkiss, from Deut. 4:22.

A large circle of relatives and friends mourn his early death. But he died nobly in a noble cause. He loved his country, and like many another hero, he gave to her his life.

P. E. S.
We regret to announce the death of Col. Eliakim Sherrill, commanding the 126th Regiment. He fell, gallantly leading his men on the battle field at Gettysburg. No more worthy man or more devoted patriot ever lived.

None knew Eliakim Sherrill but to love him. A native of Greene County, years ago he came to Ulster, locating in Shandaken, and carried on the business of tanning extensively, honorably and prosperously. His sterling qualities of head and heart, won for him at once a commanding position. This was clearly shown in his election again and again to the office of Supervisor by his fellow townsmen. Subsequently he represented the counties of Ulster and Delaware in Congress, and still later the counties of Ulster and Greene in the State Senate.

In 1858, Mr. Sherrill, having acquired a competency, retired from business and removed to Brooklyn. Shortly after he became permanently a resident of Geneva, occupying a rich farm and proving his interest in Agriculture by his enlightened management of his estate and his service as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. When, a year ago, about sixty regiments were raised in this State under the call of the President for 600,000 men, Mr. Sherrill was designated by the War Committee of his Congressional District for the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth; and under his auspices the ranks soon filled. Going to the field, he bore himself bravely till the day of his death. At Harper's Ferry, last September, he was desperately wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life; ere he was fully recovered, he returned to his command, and has since remained with his men. For his courage and fidelity at Harper's Ferry, he was highly complimented by the Committee which investigated that affair. Every part of his military career will bear the scrutiny of patriotic men.

Col. Sherrill’s great characteristics were candor and honesty. He never practiced the arts of deception to gain an end or subserve a cause. And with a reputation for integrity unquestioned—with a character for bravery above suspicion, he has yielded up his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country. “He died on the field of battle—a hero martyr to Freedom; and his memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him, so long as the Flag which he followed shall remain the emblem of Liberty, Justice and Humanity.”

Col. Sherrill’s remains, having been embalmed, were conveyed to his family at Geneva. The funeral obsequies took place on Sunday afternoon last.—Kingston Journal June 15th.
The death of this gallant officer was announced in our paper last week. It appears that he was shot in the abdomen during the battle near Gettysburg on Friday the 3d instant, and died early the next morning. His remains were sent home, arriving at Geneva on the morning of the 11th instant, and on the day following were deposited in their final resting place. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, including a large number from Canandaigua and other remote parts of the district which he so nobly represented as commander of the 126th Regiment.

Col. SHERRILL became a resident of Geneva some four or five years since, where he engaged in farming pursuits. He was born in Greene county, but established himself early in life at Shandaken, Ulster county, where he carried on an extensive tannery and accumulated a handsome property. He served a term in Congress from 1845 to 1847, and in 1854–5 represented his district in the state Senate. He was a man of genial temperament, with fine abilities, generous impulses and an honesty of purpose that gave him a strong hold upon the affections and confidence of all who knew him.

The Geneva Courier in remarking upon his death says: "We have no need to eulogize the fallen. He left behind him a reputation of spotless integrity—an unblemished character, combining all of the virtues, and God knows if he had faults, we know not what they were. Generous, unselfish, noble self-sacrificing, patriotic, brave. Beloved in all the relations of life—as husband, father, friend, commander, he has yielded up his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country. His military career has been singularly unfortunate. Wounded at Harper's Ferry, he suffered terribly, and his reputation for bravery and courage on that memorable occasion, was fully established. Before he recovered from the effect of his wound, he was off to his regiment again, and the fearful story of three hundred gone from its ranks, tells how well it has done its duty on this occasion. He loved his men with sincere affection, and they looked upon him as a father and a friend."

COL. R. F. TAYLOR, late of the 33d Regiment, is about to raise a Regiment of cavalry.